WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

Subscription by Mail, Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month...... 80 80 DAILY, per Year ..... BUNDAY, per Year...... 9 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8 00 ..... 9 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUP, New York City.

Panis-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Elosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### Stand by the Administration!

The adoption without debate of Senator ALLEN's resolution to investigate the Maine disaster probably spared the Senate and the country another scene like that of Friday last, when Mr. Mason of Illinois was rampant.

Primarily, Senator ALLEN's purpose was the same as Senator Mason's. In its original form his resolution called for an "immediate and thorough inquiry" into the cause of the destruction of the battleship. Its adoption would have been, in effect, a vote of want of confidence in the Adminis tration and in the Navy Department. Mr. ALLEN admitted as much when he said :

"I share in the suspicion, or some of the suspicio of the Senator from Illinois. I share in the suspicion that there is a purpose somewhere-I am not prepared to say where—to secrete the real truth and the real facts surrounding this unfortunate occurrence.

Challenged to produce the grounds of his suspicion, the Populist ALLEN wandered off into an attack upon investigations in general, either by Congress or the Departments; and, pressed yet further, he began to talk incoherently about the issue of \$62,000,000 of Clearing House certificates by the national banks in violation of the law, and the \$19,000,000 profit "made by the unlawful sale of unlawful bonds of this Government two years ago."

Of course, this is only another case of Mr. Dick and the execution of CHARLES the First. The suspicions of the Populist ALLEN have neither weight nor public importance. There is no danger of his disturbing the nation's confidence in the Administration and the navy. The position of Mr. Mason, as a Republican in regular standing, a member of the party now responsible for the Government of the country, and a Senator from one of the most important States in the Union, was some what different. Mr. Mason's yellow out break astonished everybody. Mr. ALLEN'S suspicions astonish nobody.

On Monday, when the Senate met again, the Allen resolution, shorn of its provision for immediate action, was allowed to pass without objection. It merely authorizes the regular Naval Committee of the Senate, at their discretion, to inquire into the causes of the disaster. It is entirely harmless even if it is unnecessary; and, on the part of those Senators who regarded it as unnecessary, it was a sensible proceeding to permit it to go through unquestioned rather than to open a discussion which might have resulted in another discreditable and demoralizing spectacle like that of Friday.

In the present tension of public sentiment over a critical condition of affairs no patriotic Senator will use the opportuni ties of his high office, without the gravest reasons therefor, to say a word which may weaken the confidence of any citizen in President McKINLEY and his advisers. Just now the burden of responsibility is on them. Let not there be at this time, of all times, a repetition of the Mason incident in the Senate of the United States. Stand by the Administration!

# Where Spain Would Be Responsible.

While the great questions whether the nal means, and whether by accident or deeign, still remain to be settled by the Board of Inquiry, it is natural that public discussion should take up all the supposable cases in which we should hold Spain responsible for the disaster.

Ex-Secretary ROBERT T. LINCOLN has been quoted as saying that if the Maine's disaster was due to the explosion of a mine, either by accident or by a fanatic, that would end the matter. Under international law, he says, "a Government is in no way responsible for the acts of private citizens." If it were not so, he explains, nations would be continually quarrelling over matters essentially individual; while It is equally certain that "no nation is responsible for accidents."

There are several points, however, to b considered which do not appear in that statement of the case. One is that nations actually do demand and pay heavy damages for wrongs done by private citizens, even if responsibility under international law Isdenied. Injuries done to foreign residents by mob violence are examples of this sort. Our Government has sometimes held in such cases that the regular remedies were in the courts of justice, and yet has itself furnished the compensation. In the New Orleans riot of 1891 Congress was called upon by the President to indemnify the families of the murdered Italians, Half a dozen years earlier the Rock Springs massacre of Chinamen had brought out similar claims upon Congress, and we in our turn have frequently demanded and obtained indemnity from China for mob

As to Spain, more than half a century ago, when injury was done to her citizens by the New Orleans and Key West riots that followed the Lopez expedition, and when we denied responsibility for reparation outside the courts, except in the case of the Spanish Consul, Congress was asked for compensation, and thereupon voted it for others besides the Consul.

In several of these cases it will be found that the principle of which Mr. Lincoln speaks is modified in actual practice by the alleged complicity of local authorities or by a negligence amounting to complicity. That, in fact, is the habitual ground upon which the strong nations enforce indemnities upon the weak, where the facts as to mob violence are obscure. The German publicists are conspicuous in urging the general principle, yet the Kaiser was quick to fix imperial responsibility upon China, and to demand of her a great tract of territory and an enormous money indemnity for murder of two German missionaries by fanatics, complicity of local authorities being alleged.

In the assault upon the Baltimore's crew at Valparaiso, in 1892, we had staring us in the face VATTEL's dictum that "it would be unjust to impute to the nation all the faults of its citizens. In general it cannot

from a nation because some of its members have injured him." But our Governmen took the ground that it had been wronged in the persons of those wearing its uniform, and that Chill had not done all it could have done and ought to have done to pre-

vent the attack or to punish the guilty. Our State Department, in fact, laid down the general principle, twenty years ago, that "a Government is liable internationally for damages done to alien residents by a mob which by due vigilance it could have repressed." That principle, too, it perhaps admitted against itself when the State authorities had in custody the Italians who were lynched at New Orleans.

Turning to Havana harber, while there is no exact precedent for the supposed case of a mine exploded by accident or by a fanatic, it may be admitted that, as Mr. LINCOLN says, a country is not bound to "give the ship of another nation information as to where and how its harbor defences are arranged." But the case of the Maine was not, as we understand, that of a vessel free to take her own precautions against attack. Had that been so, there might be more force in Mr. Lincoln's declaration that she entered Havana harbor with full knowledge that it was a fortified harbor, and took all the chances of accident." On the contrary, it has been asserted that, entering the harbor on a pacific mission, she was conducted to a buoy of the Government's choosing, not of her own. If it should prove that her moorings were directly over a submarine mine well known to the Government when it chose the site, and afterward exploded either by accident or by the design of fanatics, whether because improperly arranged or because that particular mine could be exploded by miscreants on the shore, should we not be likely to find negligence of the authorities which, combined with their choice of the anchorage, made them responsible for the results?

The case of Spanish military or naval officials in complicity with the villainy is of course too clear for argument. On the other hand, if some unofficial person blew up the Maine by a machine, for example, carried on board and connected with a time fuse, Spain would not be responsible, because the ship was our territory, exclusively under our policing, and the crime would be the same as if perpetrated while the ship was at Key West

But when it comes either to a harbor mine planted by the Government or to a torpedo such as only Governments employ, the use of such appliances to blow up the Maine becomes a different matter. In that case, no mere disavowal of complicity by Spain, such as of course would be made, would be likely to relieve her from any demand which our Government might make for indemnity. Even if all the details remained a mystery, the seizure and successful use of war appliances of which Spain alone should have had control, in a harbor solely under her jurisdiction, would be regarded by our Government as contributory negligence, to say the least, like that for which we held Chili responsible.

### Local Self-Government for Ireland In theory, the British Unionists, while

refusing to Ireland a separate Legislature, have recognized the duty of giving Irishmen the same power of controlling their local affairs that is enjoyed by Englishmen. They have promised to embody the theory in law, and they have now undertaken to keep the promise by introducing a bill creating in Ireland county councils and district councils, collectively equivalent to the system of local autonomy which has been established in England. The county and district franchise being made identical with the Parliamentary franchise, an obvious consequence of the measure will be a transfer of the management of local affairs from the large landowners to the peasantry. It is this essentially democratic feature of the proposal which commends it to Liberals and to all sections of the Irish Nationalist party, and renders it probable that the bill will encounter but little obstruction, except, perhaps, from some of he Tory landlords in the House of Lords.

In order to appreciate the reforms contemplated by the bill, it may be well to recall the state of things which is about to pass away. We should begin by noting that, in the ordnance maps of Ireland, counties are divided into baronies, parishes and townlands. The barony answers to the English hundred; the parish is, for civil purposes, a mere topographical ex pression; the townland is a division of the parish. All public works are paid for either by the county at large or the barony, the total sum being divided among the holders of land and houses according to the valuation. It is important to note that, hitherto, while the landlord has sometimes paid half the "cess," in the vast majority of cases the whole of it has been borne by the occupier. The so-called cess originally was paid within the Pale for protection against the "Irish enemy;" but, after the Elizabethan reconquest, it was extended to all parts of Ireland and applied to defraying the cost of public works, especially of roads and bridges. In 1634 the Grand Jury in each county, as being a convenient body of principal landowners, was invested with the power of determining all assessments for bridges and causeways. In 1836 an act of Parliament took away the initiative from

be associated with certain of the large cess-The baronial sessions were to fix the maximum amount to be spent on any road or other work, and were authorized to accept the lowest offer therefor. The Grand Jury retained the right of rejecting or accepting in each case, but was not to alter the work of the baronial session. Sessions for the county at large were to be held for those works which the whole shire was to pay for, and here again the Grand Jury had the right of accepting or rejecting the sessional decisions. Such has been the method of levying and appropriating the cess or fund for local improvements and repairs since 1836. Now let us look at the history of the poor rate. In Ireland there was no poor law, and, therefore, no poor rate, until 1838. The Irish poor law operative since that date resembles that of England. The poor law union does not consist, however, of an agglomeration of parishes, but is divided into electoral divisions which answer roughly to English parishes and are the

the Grand Jury and placed the real taxing

authority in the presentment sessions held

in each barony, where the Justices were to

the landlord pays half the poor rate, but in the vast number of holdings valued at £4 and under the landlord pays the whole Now let us look at the details of the bill introduced by Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the first place, all the powers now

ratable units. Only in the case of sanitary

works may a townland be rated separately.

Upon all holdings valued above 24 a year

their criminal jurisdiction and of matter relating to land compensation, are to be transferred to county councils. Next, the powers at present exercised by the baronial sessions and by the sanitary authorities are confided to rural district councils. Urban district councils are also created for all the Irish towns, and are intrusted with the power to manage the roads and bridges within their respective limits and to levy the money needed for their improvement and repair. Let us pass to the financial proposals included in the bill. We have seen that, in the great majority of cases, the county cess is borne exclusively by the occupier of a holding. On the other hand, the poor rate is borne exclusively by the landlord. In the case of holdings valued at £4 a year or under, and even in the case of more valuable holdings, he pays half the rate. The purpose of Mr. BALFOUR'S bill is to relieve both the occupier and the landlord of one-half of their existing burdens. That is to say, one-half of the county cess and one-half of the poor rate, so far as this is levied upon agricultural land, is to be provided by an imperial grant, which, it is expected, will amount to \$3,650,000 a year. There is to be, it seems, an additional grant from the imperial exchequer of \$175,000 annually on account of police, railway, and harbor charges. We should add that if the bill becomes a law the new system of local self-government will go into force in Ire

land in the spring of 1899. Although the bill relieves the landlords from one-half of the poor rate, which now falls mainly on their shoulders, some of them are expected to criticise the measure on the ground that no precautions are taken to restrain the county and district councils from reckless extravagance. There is no guarantee, they may say, that under the proposed system half of the poor rate may not prove more operous than the whole does now. It is true that the tenants of large holdings, who will continue to pay much the larger portion of the cess, will be as much disposed to economy as were the landlords who composed the Grand Juries. But the large tenants will be overwhelm ingly outvoted. It may be that, during the passage of the bill through Parliament, some restrictions on the taxing power of the county councils will be imposed, and that if they are authorized to borrow

money the amount will be limited. The general effect of the measure will be to transfer the control of local affairs throughout the greater part of Ireland from the Unionists to the Nationalists. The members of the Grand Jury are, with extremely few exceptions, Unionists and landlords. The members of the county and rural district councils, except in a part of Ulster, will be almost universally Nationalists and tenants. Having thus, moreover, acquired the power of governing themselves in their respective localities, Irishmen will be all the more certain, as Mr. Dillon pointed out on Monday, to demand that the edifice shall be crowned with a Legislature at Dublin.

### Virginia and Butter.

The Virginia Legislature has now a great name for statesmanship. It is a fee of monopolies not agricultural, and a friend to honest, hard-working cows. For the glory of the latter an act "to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter" was passed some three weeks ago. After providing against the manufacture and sale of any imitation of "yellow butter produced from unadulterated milk, or cream of the same," the act rushes into this solemp communication:

"It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprieto of any bakery, hotel, tavern, Hoeased boarding house restaurant, saloon, lunch counter, or place of public entertainment, to use oleomargarine, butte kindred compound, either in baking, making or cooking of bread, cakes, pies, crackers, meat, fish or patrons without first posting and exhibiting in their respective bakeries, stores, restaurants, and dining rooms, in a conspicuous place, in large Roman letters not less than one inch square, a sign or placard, with the inscription, 'Imitation butter used here.'

Violators of the provisions of this act are \$250, or by imprisonment for not more than

six months. Even the cook in the arcane and sibylline caverns of her own kitchen cannot venture to put anything but unadulterated yellow butter into a sauce or on a section of hoe cake. How is she to know that the butter which she uses is unadulterated yellow? And why this zeal for yellow butter? The author of this act has forgotten the warning of the shepherd in the eclogue: Nimium ne crede colori, don't take too much stock in color. There is plenty of good butter that is not yellow; and the very yellowest sort is liable to be the most artificial. There are lovers of pale saltless butter, but in the Old Dominion yellow is the only wear.

How can an honest man who does not raise with Roman firmness the imitation butter sign, in Roman letters not less than one inch square, be sure that there is no imitation butter on his premises? Every milkman must be sworn. Every milker must be sworn at the end of every milking. Everything and everybody in the dairy business must be signed, sworn, and sealed. No conscience can be reconciled otherwisto this act. And the act must be amended. The root

of the matter must be reached, as follows. "All milch cows must make affidavit once a week before the nearest justice of the peace that they have eaten nothing during the week that could impair the quality or bealthfulness of their milk. "On and after the passage of this act all red and rumple-horned cows shall be required to give

sterilized milk." The bogus butter act is not sweeping nough after all.

# How the Reina Regente Relled Over.

Our correspondent at Havana, in despatch which we printed on Sunday, said that the accident to the Maine was lamenta ble not only for the great loss of life which it occasioned, "but also for the effect it has produced on the Spanish masses, who now ridicule the American Navy, saying that Spanish guns are not needed to sink the American vessels, as the carelessness and incompetence of her officers do that."

In the discussion of such an awful disaster ridicule ought to have no place. So far, however, as the management of war ships is concerned, Spain has not a particu larly brilliant record. In the February number of Blackwood's Magazine is a most instructive article on the present crisis in the affairs of Spain. The writer gives this account of a notable occurrence in the re cent history of the Spanish Navy, which ought to silence such critics as those of which our Havana correspondent speaks:

"A capable fleet is indispensable to a power which wishes to retain colonies. The Spanish Mavy con tained a number of vessels, some built abroad and others constructed by an English firm, which has been induced at an enormous cost to the country, establish a dockyard at Hilbao. On paper it looked well, but its real condition was revealed by the loss be said that one has received an injury held by Grand Juries, with the exception of of the Reins Regente. This vessel-s fine, new

ulser, which was reported to have made nineto-note an hour on its way out to Spain from Glasgow was lost when coming back from Tetuan, where she had gone to land the Moorish Ambassadors. It is ereally believed that she upset because she we not sufficiently bullasted. Her captain had warned the authorities that unless she was filled up with cons she would be unstable. Yet the dockyard at Cadis was so poor in this indispensable part of the stores of a modern fleet that the Reina Regente was sent out with just as much coal as would take her to the African coast and back again. On her way home she ran into a gale, and now she lies at the bottom of the sea with all her crew. Her story is, as CARLTLE would have said, significant of much."

The bitterest enemy of Spain ought not o gloat over the fate of the Reina Regente; but the sad end of that warship should serve to moderate Spanish criticism concerning the management of the Maine.

### An Heroto Figure.

The memory of Mr. Amos R. Eno, who died on Monday, is entitled to lasting honor because of the sacrifice of toward four millions made by him to save the Second National Bank from ruin, and its depositors from grievous loss, by reason of the misconduct of his son, its President. It was in 1881, at a time of financial panic, and if Mr. Eno had not promptly come to the recue of the bank with so large a part of his great fortune the evil consequences of the disaster would have been widespread.

It was a brave action, and the prompti tude of Mr. Eno in performing it, under the impulse of both business and family pride, was characteristic of his decision of character. The blow came to him as from a bolt from a clear sky. The Second National Bank was apparently absolutely sound, and beyond possible disaster, when it was suddenly revealed to him that his son, its President, had dissipated its whole volume of assets in wild and gigantic Wall street speculations, of which the father had had no hint and no suspicion. The panic prevailing made it impossible for even Mr Eno's great fortune to secure the millions required to make good the defalcation without sacrifice, but without delay and taking no account of difficulties he supplied the vast deficiency from his private means, thus earning the deep gratitude of every depositor in the Second National Bank and deserving the gratitude and the applause of the whole public.

Mr. Eno was a man of marvellously quick perceptions, amounting to veritable genius, touching the operation and chances of busi ness enterprises, but more especially concerning prospective landed values. His discernment in the selection of his many and great real estate investments was as clear as it was confident. He foresaw with the certainty of a strictly logical process the tendency of trade and population to centres where he bought landed property at prices often less than the rental which not many years afterward he was able to obtain from them.

The estate left by Mr. Eno must be very great, probably greater than it has been estimated, but a far better legacy than that is the example of honor, integrity, courage and fidelity which he leaves behind him.

### Anti-Kicker and Kicker.

No stronger promise that rowdviam will be forced from the ball field has come out of the recent agitation than the confession of Manager HANLON, of the Baltimore Club, printed in THE SUN of yesterday. When inner secrets of the professions diamond are laid bare, as HANLON bares them, we may conclude that their ex posure is intended to make them no longer desirable or possible, and that the Baltimore Club's future management of its players shall be all open and aboveboard. This means that the hidden instructions which have instigated or upheld the practice of player wrangling with umpire shall be discarded and outlawed. JOYCE of the New Yorks has acknowledged that he kicked from hotheadedness, and GRIFFIN of Brooklyn that he kicked for intimidation; but HANLON's frank speaking is far

more instructive: "I have opposed the methods of my men and have repeatedly asked them to desist. Their argument always was, on these occasions, that all other teams in the League were winning games by rowdy ball playing and that they would not stop kicking unless we wanted them to tumble down and lose. As a re suit I'll admit that I winked at the evil because the players were headstrong and determined to win

ere is nobody more disgusted with the way things have been going on than I, and the Baltim Club can be counted as one of the reformers from now out. The National League cannot afford to quibble on this question of supporting the umpire for the game itself is in danger. When I get to S Louis I shall notify the other magnates that the Baltimores next year will not kick and will respe the umpires. Let every other club do as much toward stopping ries on the ball field and you will find that baseball will be a clean sport once more There is no intention on my part to dodge the issue.

When an evil is so widely recognized and its cause so undebatable, the remedy is bound to come. Pure shame would make any opposition weak. There will b no open advocate of rowdyism at the League meeting of next week; but if there still should be found traces of concealed inclination to cling to it, honest resolution to abolish kicking will have to take the more particular care to make all new regulations effective. Bad faith must not b left with a bare chance to escape from their restrictions.

Manager Hanlon's very creditable and very welcome declaration of his praiseworthy desire to restore the umpire to his rightful place makes it more incumbent upon Magnate FREEDMAN to express him self to the same effect. In consequence of the latter's extraordinary bearing in this matter, New York remains suspected as the central stronghold of rowdyism. So, we are ashamed to confess, it must remain until Mr. FREEDMAN shows that the New York club is as determined upon decency as any member of the League.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, and the Hon. Jim Jenks have promised to go to the spring meeting of the Bimetallic League at In dianapolis. Joy sparkles in the eyes of the silver Hoosiers. "The size of the crowd on that occasion," says the Delphi Times triumphantly, will make the late Monetary Convention log like a knot on a street corner." The poor old Monetary Convention was not a wild uprising of the people, but this Indianapolis spring meeting causes alarm already. Mr BRYAN is a large crowd. The Hon. JIM JONES is a multitude. The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS is an army with banners. How can three such vast bodies come together without danger to themselves and others, if there are any others ?

Something must be done at once for the diffusion of information and taste in Boston. regular missionary service must be established and university settlements must be planted in frequent rows. Boston lies deep in night. The Boston Herald, giving an account of the Bosto Art Museum, says without a pang that another department of the institution that draws is the display of prints, which good many people, intelligent as well as unit telligent, suppose means cloths, such as called prints." The standard of Boston "intelligence is thus shown to be appallingly low. From another source we hear of Bostonians, "intelligent" Bostonians, who go to see the

se-called "Log of the Mayflower" and ask "What's that old thing good for?" And here a deadlier horror of dense vulgarity covers Suffolk county. According to the Cleveland Leader a Quo Vadis brand of sausages has appeared in Boston. Perhaps the mission aries had better wait. The police have wor

The town of La Grange, Ky., is celebrat ing and congratulating itself as a happy settlement and miniature earthly paradise The town trustees met the other day and decided that there "appeared to be no good reason why any tax at all should be levied for the current year," as money enough for the estimated expenses is already in the treasury. " La Grange," cries the New Ero proudly, "is the only incorporated village with population of 1,100 where no tax is collected. La Grange may be fortunate, but it is not in harmony with what the Hon, JOE BLACKBURN calls "the trend of the best economic thought in old Kentucky." La Grange would be a perfect town if it could induce three or four plutocrate to settle in it and make them pay all the taxes and a quarterly subvention to "the producing 'in the place. It is a shame for "th producing classes" to have to work when there are plutocrats living on "idle money."

STATE AID FOR JOHNS HOPKINS

An Appeal to Be Made to the Maryland Legiinture to Help the University.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.-The commemoration day exercises of the Johns Hopkins University held at McCoy Hall this morning, and mark ing the twenty-second anniversary of the institution, were of high importance as starting movement for the aid of the university by the State of Maryland. President Gilman's ad dress was brief. He said:

"In accordance with the wishes of many of its friends and supporters, taxpayers and citizens of Maryland, the Johns Hopkins University ha determined to present a statement of its finan cial condition to the Legislature of Maryland and to ask for State aid.

The announcement did not come wholly as

surprise, because many of those present has

known that the authorities of the university

intended to take this time to launch such intended to take this time to launch such a movement. For two years the affairs of the institution have been hampered in a financial way. The large investment of Johns Hopkins in the Baltimore and Ohlo Raliroad until that time was the source of a large part of the university's income. Then the railroad went into the hands of receivers, and a loss to the university of \$150,000 a year was the result.

Public spirited citizens took up 'the matter, and by private contributions \$220,000 was subscribed, to be paid in five yearly installments of \$50,000 each. The loss on account of the railroad, however, exceeded this by \$100,000 a year, and the trustees have not been able to overcome the difference. Another idea of President Gilman is to make the Governor of the State and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appals ex-officio members of the Board of Trusteos. This would give the State a voice in the government of the university, and would tend to make it a State institution.

A public meeting of prominent business men of the city will be held in a few days, probably next week, at whole it is expected the sentiment will indorse to-day's action of the trustees. The meeting will be in part made up of those persons who contributed to the \$250,000 fund, though more general. It is expected that the feeling will be strong throughout the community, and that the Legislature will be urged from divers sources to act liberally.

The orator of the day was Charles Kendall Adams, Li. D. President of the University of Wisconsin, whose address was devoted exclusively to the elucidation of the idea of State aid for higher education. movement. For two years the affairs of the in

# OHINA WILL TAKE A CENSUS.

Through Lt Hung Chang's Riforts the People of the Empire Will Be Counted.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 22.-Early this year the first complete census of the Chinese Empire is to be taken. The approaching enumeration has seen ordered only after numerous conferences between Earl Li Hung Chang, the Empress Dowager, and the Emperor. It came about in this way: At last year's meeting of the Inter national Statistical Institute, held in Berne, committee, appointed to consider ways and means for taking a " world census," decided that the aid of Li Hung Chang must be enlisted. They met him in Berlin and secured a promise of his influence at Pekin.

On his return to China Earl Li broached the subject to the Empress Dowager. He explained the object and need of a census and that the the object and need of a consus and that the total number of people in the world could not be arrived at unless China did her share. The European countries, he said, wanted to know, and besides he could not go back on his promise once made, because, according to a Chinese proverb, "when the superior man has once speken, four horses cannot pull back his word." Her Majesty gave him a line to the Emperor. At first his Majesty was disposed to resent the interference of a committee of unknown Europeans, but Li explained that in other countries a census was customary, and that if China was to be on a level with other countries she must take a census. The Emperor finally gave his consent, and provided Li with an autograph or

der to see that the wishes of the Swiss commit-tee were carried out.

The next step was to transmit the imperial orders to the Governors-General of the provinces. The Governors have sent the order out to the district magistrates, and on the next official day they will summon all the local constables and they will summon all the local coustables and explain that this time there is to be a full and

# Edward Everett on Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir! Will you be a good as to present to the public the following sug gestion in regard to Cuba, if in your judgment it is sensible and fitting? Last spring I was engaged in the work of publishing the Everett letters on Cuba, edited by my friend, Dr. Edward Everett Hale These letters with all the statesmanship of their amous author, advocated the purchase of the island of Cuba by the United States.

Why is not the present a most opportune time to consider the advice of Mr. Everett? The De Lome incident and the embarrassing accident to the Maine have put Spain in an attitude where she would gladly forego the full satisfaction of her national pride for the saxe of showing her good will to the United States, and the United States is in a positi reciprocate this generous feeling on the part of Spain in order to show that we are not so unfair a plame another country for accidents or the indis cretion of her individual citizens.

It is the most favorable time to negotiate for the urchase of Cuba that has presented itself during the whole course of the present Cuban troubles Purchase by the United States at this junctur nean honorable peace for Spain, Cuba, and the United States. It would mean relief to all the desti tute people in Cuba. It would turn the bayonets of Spanish soldiers and Cuban insurgents into pruning hooks. It would be a fitting memorial to our 250

#### TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Peb. 20. ANGELO HALL. Toe Polite Ladies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You print a letter in to-day's Sus under the caption "Was the Youn Lady Too Polite?" The probability is that had she failed to thank the "Traveller" he would have written some protest against "woman's lack o not wisely but too well," Nevertheless, that the advice appended to the young man's "tale of woe" is good and would, if followed, prove generally effective in suppressing any undue thanks or femi nine deprecation I can testify to.

being packed according to the methods which obtain in (honest) sardine canning catablishments, also wabbled as Fifth avenue stages are sometimes permitted to do. A very gentlemanily passenger in mediately arose and offered me his seat; but I, having been taught to utter the usual polite protest, did not been. My manner is not asid to be "gushing," not was it on that occasion, nor did I have a male friend with me before whom I might exhibit unatural modesty about "depriving another," &c. But I was almost exhausted from a weary walk in a petting rain, yet retained my politeness as before stated. Judge, then, of my consternation when this make beast immediately sat down again with every expression of annoyance, leaving me to "bang on" to the strapil! "Once bitten, twice shy." None of the "Traveller's" ilk will ever hear a protest from in (honest) sardine canning establishments, also

Good Morning, Right

To THE ERITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Mr. Kish Moo of Harmony Grove, Ga., is a distiller. ROOKS EARLS HARNEL, Bichmond, Va. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

# Naming the Hogg Family.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS—Sir: I notice that ex lov. Hogg of Texas, after naming his two daughters Ima Hogg and Eura Hogg respectively, has a played his inimitable sense of humor by christening the latest addition to his family Moore Hogg. I suggest that she ex-Governor show his appreciation of the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of things by changing his own first the eternal fitness of the eternal fitness o he eternal fitness of the atne to Adam. New York, Feb. \$1.

PREPARE FOR DEFENCE!

The Bangers Involved in Our Grewing Con mercial Independence and Aggressiveness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under

the heading "Animus Against America" THE SUN of Sunday contained a statement that several newspapers, widely read in Germany, published a Madrid despatch at the time of the De Lome incident, entitled "Yankee Impudence Still Increasing." The frequent occurrence of this kind of thing has become significant. In an editorial some time ago THE SUN called attention to the currency given to similar comments in different, and apparently disconnected, parts of Europe. After describing the effect such seemingly general and disinterested criticism must have on foreign sentiment, and the direction it would give to sympathy in the event of serious difference between this and any other country, you pointed out the similarity of mould that gave the articles referred to an appearance of kinship, and showed that they had commenced to circulate with unusual activity a little while before England took the step in Venezuela that brought out our call of halt. You showed too, that the same phenomena had appeared before, a little in advance of some aggression on the part of that crafty old land-grabber, and declared that, just as a dog with a bad name may be kicked or killed for anything, whether he did it or not, a nation may be slandered till its every act is viewed with suspicion, and the sentiment of countries unfairly prepared for a national dispute, just as public opinion may be influenced in advance by lies started by a cunning man who intends to pick a quarrel.

This striking likeness existing between the ways of individuals and the ways of nations has heretofore interested nobody except a few phiocophers; but it now looks as if the America people were all about to receive a philosophical education: for te any one who has watched the current of events into which this country is being steadily drawn, such chips and floating drift are freighted with eminous meaning There is danger near us. We have slept too long. Conscious of our strength, we have been careless of our enemies, just as a giant, peacefully disposed, sees no reason why any one should molest him. The experience of China has taught us nothing. Why should it? Chine is across the ocean. We go on talking of our numbers; we have 10,000,000 able-bodied mea whom we can arm some time if we have to: what nation could send such an army against us? It does not seem to have occurred to us that no nation would need do that, nor that, were such an army necessary, the world might send it here. Nations can combine like individuals; they have already formed partnerships, why not syndicates or a "trust." This is an age of business, and the methods of business men are being adopted by governments.

But why should they combine against us ! Because we are competing with them. The crowded countries of Europe which used to regard us as a purchaser, and to bid with courtesy for our patronage, are now buying from us, and when they come here with their goods they find us making at home nearly everything we need. The affection of the shopkeeper is giving place to the hatred of the debtor. The Englishman, German, Auswian, Frenchman, no longer cultivate us; they insult us; they can't sell us much more; they can't get much more of our money. and they don't want us to get their customers nor to make customers of them. But that is no cause for war. Isn't it! How many modern wars have had any but commercial causes? What caused the opium war, the wars in India and Africa? What is now causing the partition of China! The shopkeepers of Europe want oustomers, and they are going to have them. They have fought for them before and they are ready to do it again. They are getting hungry. and the hungry sometimes take what does not belong to them.

The condition on which we secured and have so long maintained immunity for this continent from molestation by Old World powers was that we should not invade their continents. As long as "invasion" was understood in a military sense we were safe; but there are many kinds of invasion. We are invading the world with our wares, and all the countries of Europe are our competitors. Will they go on competing in the old-fashioned way, every fellow for himself, or will they combine! But they hate each other. They are ready to tear each other to pieces. That is so, yet they have a common foe in us, and, just as all trusts are formed of warring interests, so national enemies may combine to crush the competition they all have

It is true such a combination might restrict its operations to commercial warfare, and is doubtless would, to all appearances; but no matter what its proposed methods, its object would be to keep us out of the market, and it would view without disfavor anything that might happen to weaken this country. Infirm old Spain, having a quarrel with us, may be seized upon as a catspaw to draw us into a war and give other. enemies, secret and avowed, opportunities to cripple or destroy us.

These are facts which even they who cannot see should be able to feel. We should have foreseen them. It is very late. The only remedy now is to prepare for defence as rapidly as possible, and at greater cost than leisurely preparation would have entailed. We should be extravagant in this. The saving of a few million dollars may cost us billions. Let us do something to quiet the fool who tells us that European warships "can't cross the ocean," and vote a hundred million dollars for the means, not merely to engage a weak foe, but to repel strong ones; we have more than one; they are giving us a bad name; they intend to kick or to JASON DONALD. kill us.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Commenting upon

the Boston Herald's remark that "Fitzgerald's work is even finer than Mr. Le Galilenne's," you say: That is fair. Mr. Le Gallienne has put into print his

own judgment on this very matter-the relative worth of Fitzgerald's work and his. I quote from Mr Le Gallicane's preface to his "Rubaiya" Khayyam; a Paraphrase from Several Literal Trans "Probably the original rose of Omar was, so to speak,

never a rose at all, but only petals toward the making of a rose; and perhaps Fitzgerald did not so bloom for the first time. The petals came from Persia, but it was an English magician who charmed

Well, out of that hoard of wine-stained ros leaves Fitzgerald made his wonderful Rose of the Hundred and One Petals-purple rose imcomparable for giory and perfume. He had chosen many of the richest petals, but he had left many behindshiefly of these that I have made my little yellow

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Its Usual Effect and Our Special Arrange-

mont with Spain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! War is vanton unless instituted to avenge or prevent injury, and the parties thereto are rules recognized and sanctioned by the law of

nations. War is usually preceded by a declaration thereof, although the formal declaration of war, which was borrowed from the Romans, has fallen into disuse. As in this country an act of Congress is necessary to declare war, the passage of such an act is a sufficient declaration thereof. Thus, in the war of 1812, heatilities were immediately commenced after the act of Congress declaring same was passed.

"The war making power in this Government rests entirely with Congress, and the President can authorize belligerent operations only in the cases expressly provided for by the Constitution and the law." (Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to Mr. Severance, July 14, 1851.) Again, Judge Grier, in the Prize Cases (2 Black, 668), says:

By the Constitution, Congress alone has the power to declare a national or foreign war. The Constitu tion confers on the President the whole executive He is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He is Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He has no power o initiate or declare a war, either against a foreign nation or a domestic State, but by the acts of Congreen of Feb. 28, 1795, and March S, 1807, he is an sed to call out the militia and use the military and naval forces of the United States in case of it vasion by foreign nations, and to suppress insurrecton against the Government of a State or the United

If a war be made by the invasion of a foreign naion, the President is not only authorized but bound to resist force by force. He does not initiate the war, out is bound to accept the challenge without waiting for any special legislative authority; and whether the hostile party be a foreign invader or States organ-ized in rebellion, it is none the less a war, although the declaration of it be "unilateral." Lord Stowell (1 Dodson, 247) observes, "It is not the less a war on that account, for war may exist without a declaration on either side. It is so laid down by the best writers on the law of nations. A declaration by one country only is not a mere challenge to be accepted or refused at pleasure by the other.

had been fought before the passage of the act of Concress of May 18, 1846, which recognized "a state of var as existing by the act of the Republic of Mexico." This act not only provided for the future prosecution of the war, but was itself a vindication and ratifica-tion of the act of the President in accepting the challenge without a previous formal declaration of war

War having been declared, certain new civil conditions and relations immediately arise. Upon the commencement of hostilities the persons of the enemy are subject to imprison and their property to confiscation, unless treaty provisions exist to the contrary. While this right of imprisonment and confiscation exists, in s not always enforced, and notice of the intention of the Government in this respect is usually set forth in the declaration of war. By a treaty entered into between the United States and Spain in 1795, it is provided that:

For the better promoting of commerce ides, it is agreed that, if a war shall break out between the said two nations, one year after the proclamation f war shall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they shall live, for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandize.

Among the other effects of a declaration of war, or the mere existence of war, are: 1. The uspension of the remedy for the recovery of debts. 2. The cessation of all intercourse beween the countries at war and the respective citizens thereof, unless sanctioned by the Government or in the exercise of the rights of humanity. (Even going so far as to dissolve parterships existing between the citizens of the hostile countries.) The suspension of contracts and the cessation of the running of interest.

Kent, in his Commentaries, speaks thus of the commercial consequences of war: One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war is the absolute inrruption and interdiction of all commercial correspondence, intercourse, and dealing between the subsects of the two countries. The idea that any comnercial intercourse, or pacific dealing, can lawfully subsist between the people of the powers at war, except under the clear and express sanction of the Gorernment, and without a special license, is utterly isconsistent with the new class of duties growing out

rom the principle already stated, that a state of war outs all the members of the two nations respective) bostility to each other; and to suffer to carry on a friendly or commercial intercourse while the two Governments were at war would be placing the act of the Government and the acts of inlividuals in contradiction to each other. It would counteract the operations of war, and the stacles in the way of the public efforts, and lead to disorder, imbecility, and treason. Trading supposes reference to courts of justice; and it is, therefore necessarily, contradictory to a state of war. It affords aid to the enemy in an effectual manner, by enabling the merchants of the enemy's country to support their Government, and it facilitates the neans of conveying intelligence and carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the enemy. These onsiderations apply with peculiar force to maritime States, where the principal object is to destroy the marine resources and commerce of the enemy in order

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Chinese women may now be seen bicycling through he streets of Shanghal.

A strange item in the Bishop Burton Church so counts for last year is: "To killing worms in the bust of John Wesley, 15 shillings."

London's big fire has led the County Council to authorize an increase in expenditures of nearly a million dollars right away, and to add \$125,000 a year to he estimates. Canon Lightwood of the Catholic Cathedral as

thurch by a young Greek who had been denied adnission to the priesthood. Prof. Otto Böhtlingk, the Sanskrit scholar and coeditor with Roth of the great St. Petersburg Sanskrib dictionary, recently celebrated at Leipzig the sixtista

anniversary of his receiving the degree of Doctor of

Corfu was murdered recently in the sacristy of the

Mascagni, as director of the conservatory at Pesaro, the heir of Rossini, wants the Italian Parliament to opyright of which has just expired, from the operaon of the copyright law. France proposes to go it alone. M. Chaplain has been ordered by the Government to omit the legend

Dieu protégé la France" from the edge of the coins he is engraving. The motto has been used ever since Napoleon Bonaparte became Consul. Klingenberg am-Main in Franconia as a result of the municipality engaging in business has no taxes to pay and distributes profits to the individual citizens.

The town runs terra-cotta works, the profits on which last year, after the town expenses had been paid, were 90,000 marks. Marie Geistinger, who is now singing in opera omique at Berlin, has found it necessary to publish

her certificate of baptism, as the Berlin papers were making her out much older than she really is. She was torn at Graz, in Austria, July 26, 1886, was christened, as a Catholic, to the names of Maria Charlotte Cecilia. Herfather was Nicholas Geistlager, sotor, drawing a pension from Russia.

A Russian Prince who is fond of Verdi's music has spent \$6,000 to enable himself to hear "higoletto" whenever he pleases in his palace at St. Petersburg. The opera is acted by life-sized puppets whose acting regulated by machinery, and the singing is done by shonograph. The owner has secured phonographic reproductions of the principal parts as sung by the principal artists of Europe, and changes his cast to suit himself. After putting the cylinders in place the owner presses a button and the opera proceeds auto-matically, so says L'Indépendance Belge.

Rome has beaten Paris in the absurdity of its latest duci. Two Sicilian Deputies fought with rapiers, and one of them backed into a tree so violently that the surgeons declared he could not continue. Thereupon the duellists shook hands, honor being satisfied. The duelling story told of Dr. Pean, the great surgeon who,died the other day, shows how a Parisian may save his honor. Dr. Péan was called upon to act as urgeon at a duel, where, as soon as the antago had been placed in position, one took to his heels and ran away; this would have made all the participants Dr. Pean, however, wrote the followin report: "In the first encounter M. X. was selsed with an uncontrollable fit of tachypody, and the secon with the advice of the surgeon, stopped the pre-

Medical to the comment